one of the oldest members of the House, Mr. Cannon of Illinois, was called down for the use of an alleged indecent expression in public de-bate, and Mr. Cannon himself and his coileague, William E. Mason, engaged in a colloguy, during which they called each other liar" and "tramp" and "loafer." The House was in a continual uproar throughout the afternoon. No business was transacted during the day, owing to the fillbustering tactics of Mr. Mason and his assistants, who are fighting the Conger Lard bill, and endeavoring to prevent a vote on the final passage of that sasure. Two hours were spent in the reading of the journal and in approving it. There were two or three calls of the House, in order to secure the presence of a quorum, but, as on yesterday, a quorum no sooner appeared on a call than the opponents of the measure disappeared and left its friends powerless.

The trouble began when Mr. McAdoo of New

Jersey, rising to a question of personal privi-lege, denounced Mr. Cannon's preamble, offered yesterday and mentioning a number of members by name, as an outrageous invasion of the rights of members. The eloquent young member from New Jersey was at his best, and his denunciations of Cannon and Reed called out a round of applause. Then Uncle Jos annon rose to reply. It was easy to see that he was laboring under some excitement. Usually one of the coolest debaters, no matter how bitter the controversy, Mr. Caunon seemed at a loss for a retort befitting the cocasion. Having taken a position in the centre sisle, while all the members of the House gathered near, Mr. Cannon appeared to realize that no ordinary reply would meet the emer-

legislator." began Mr. Cannon. " but my young friend from New Jersey is a great legislator. In my experience with him in this House I have noticed one thing about him. He abounds in wind, and under pressure it goes out." Instantly the House was in wild confusion.

There was a storm of laughter on the Republican ide, Staid eld statesmen shook their sides and clapped each other on the shoulders in glee. On the Democratic side a half dozen members were on their feet, endeavoring to secure recognition from the Chair. Among them was Mr. Enlow of Tennessee. Amid the laughter of the Republicans, and while Mr. Enlow was clamoring for recognition, Mr. Caruth of Kentucky shouted that the ladies in the galleries should be in-vited to retire. Other members made the same suggestion. Mr. McAdoo's voice rose above the din. saying to Cannon: "If you can afford to let that go on the record as a speci-

above the din. saying to Cannon: "If you can afford to let that go on the record as a specimen of your stable jockey wit. I can afford to leave it there. I cannot indulge in blackguardism with you. You ought to argue with a stable jockey. That is your size."

By this time some of the Republicans had perceived that Mr. Cannon's remark was not as iunuy as they had at first thought it, and several of them suggested to Cannon that he withdraw it. "If the gentleman is annoyed by what i have said." Cannon exclaimed. "I will withdraw the remark."

A semblance of order being regiored, the Speaker recognized Mr. Enloe, who demanded that Mr. Cannon's words be taken down under the rules. Speaker fleed hesitated. He tried to coavince Enloe that he had not made his point in time under the rules. Other business had intervened. "But I was on any feet asking the recognition of the Chair." persisted Enloe. "as soon as the offensive words were ultered. I could not make the point of order without the recognition of the Chair. I omitted no effort to obtain that recognition."

Speaker Reed was in a quandary. If the rule were applied, no one was more conscious than he that the result would be unpleasant for the offensive, But Mr. Reed was equal to the emergency. He ruled that Mr. Enloe had not taken his point of order in time under the rules, knowing that an appeal from the decision of the Chair would be sustained.

But more trouble and more disgrace for the House of Representatives was in store. While

counter, but was prevented by the interposition of Leblacch.

A hundred members sprang to their feet and
the House was in an uproar. Gov. Gear of
lows was sitting directly behind Beckwith
writing letters, and he selzed the New Jersey
member and held him, while Leilbach did as
much for Wilson. Then Mr. Williams of Ohio.

a large man with a smooth face, rushed up
and caught Beckwith by the shoulder and yanked him nearly off his feet
by andeavoring to thrust the belligerent into
his seat. At this unexpected assault from behind, Beckwith, not knowing but that a new
snemy had entered the ring, turned on Williams and would have hit him in the lace but
for the efforts of Gen, Gear to prevent him.
Williams explained that his only desire was to
swert trouble on the floor, and that he would
have selzed the other man if he could have
reached him.

At this juncture Assistant Bergeant-at-arar-

avert trouble on the floor, and that he would have selzed the other man if he could have reached him.

At this juncture Assistant Bergcant-al-Arms Raysnaugh rushed up with the big-liver mace, known to the members of the House as the "goo-e" He held this aloft in front of Beckwith Williams, and Wilson, while Breaker heed rounded with all the force of his fat arm for order, and members in the distant paris of the hall, being eager to see what was going on, were calling out to those nearer by to sit down, As Raysnaugh came up with the mace the florid face of old Mr. Williams turned white, and he exclaimed: "It isn't me-if ign't me-" and soon sierward Mr. Williams turned white, and he exclaimed: "It isn't me-if ign't me-" and soon sierward Mr. Williams who had played the part of peacemakense successfully that he came near getting the blow himself, and was thought by many of the spectators to be a party in the Congressional slugging match, walked up to the press gallery to explain to the press correspondents that he was the log Tray of the occasion and not one of the brawiers.

During the excitement him Morrow of California and Mr. Perkins of Kansas were in the House barber shop. Hearing the cry of "fight-fight" they rushed out to the hall and stood upon a sole, the better te see what was going on. Mr. Morrow had a thick goo of lather on one side of his face, while the other was cleaning shaven. Mr. Perkins was lathered from chin to eyes, and his form was competely enveloped in a long white towel. Some one in the gallers should. "The shoet the shoot!" at which there was great merriment.

A few seats away from the scene of the blood-

sery statute. The priorit the glost of at which there was great merriment.

A few seats away from the scene of the bloodiese encounter was the desk of the late Mr. Watson of Fennsylvania, still wrapped in black cloth and bearing tuneral flowers. Mr. Wilson

WILD UPROAR IN THE HOUSE.

"LIAR!" "TRANP!" "LOAFER!" AND

AT LAST A BLOW.

Beckwith or New Jersey His by Wilson or
Washington Fasted by Other Members
while an Assistant Sergenates Arms
Waved the Big Silver Mace Over Them
-McAdes Attacks the Cannon Hessisties and Cannon's Retert Starts the Bissisten and Cannon Hessisten and Cannon's Retert Starts the Bissisten and Cannon Hessisten and Cannon Hessisten and Cannon Hessisten and Cannon Hessisten and Mr. Wilson were seen in their seats sugged in Irlandly conversation, and the word was passed round that a reconciliation had been effected and that no bloods and the first seats of the Cannon Hessisten and Cannon.

Beckwith of New Jersey, came to blows after calling each other lilars and other bad mames: one of the oldest members of the House, Mr. Cannon fell blinois, was called down for the use

Cannon of Illinois, was called down for the use

"Large Market Connon Section of the House, Mr. Cannon of Illinois, was called down for the use

of washington soon left his own seat and ast down his hat of the deed to make a personal explanation. But If the deed to make a personal explanation of the House, A.

"I crawe the start member, bear and saking on the House, A." I crawe the attention of the House, A.

"I crawe the start member, bear and saking on the House, A." I crawe the attention of the House, A.

"I crawe the start member, bear and saking on the House, A." I crawe the attention of the House, A." I crawe the attention of the House, A." I crawe the attention of the Cannon feet on the control of the Cannon feet on the connection of the Cannon feet on the control of the Cannon feet on the connection of the Cannon feet on the connection of the Cann

awkward situation was sussained by vote of the House, and then, of course, Mr. Cannon leit called upon to make a personal explanation. He spoke in tones which indicated deep regret, and said:

"I crave the attention of the House, A few moments ago the gentleman from New Jersey denounced my action as a member of the House yesterday as inframous. I have had long service in the House, and I do not pay as much attention to words as others do: yet I suppose I am as easily tonched by characterizations that seem to me to be unjust as any man in the House. I think that gentlemen will bear me out that in my years of service I have attempted to keep within the rules and usages of the House and not to offend the mind and tasts of anybody in or out of this House. I certainly have no intention of so doing. Smarting, perhaps, under the characterization of the gentleman from New Jersey (who comes, when he does come, with force), recollecting that I thought it legitimate to criticise his action since he has been a member of the House, having in mind that during the last Congress he made a speech against the Mills bill and voted for it, and thinking that he was somewhat noted for talking one way and voting another. I made the remark I did. And I think that the remark from that standpoint was apt. I did not think it could offend anybody unless a forced and improper and vulgar construction were placed upon it. I had no desire to have such a construction placed upon it, and, I did not that it could offend anybody unless a forced and improper and vulgar construction were placed upon it. I had no desire to have such a construction placed upon it, and, I did not have it in my mind, and if such construction was placed upon it, beg it will not be. And if any member of the House have leen violated. I will be glad to make any modification or withdrawal in my power."

Mr. McAdoo got two minutes for a reply. He said that he would yield to no man in this House or out of it in love for manliness and fair play. He had hot prove the constructi

FILIBUSTERING AGAINST THE LARD BILL.

Here the incidents terminated for the day.

FILIBUSTERING AGAINST THE LARD BILL.

After prayer by the Chaplain Mr. McClammy (Dem., N. C.) made the point of order that there was no quorum present, and the Speaker directed the doorkeepers to notify members in the committee rooms that their attendance was required in the House. But even this movement brought into the chamber only eighty-five members.

A cail of the House was ordered. It disclosed the presence of 165 members, and the House waited patiently for ten minutes until the three absences necessary to make a quorum reported themselves to the Clerk.

Mr. Brosius (Rep., Fa.) moved that all further proceedings under the call be discensed with. The opponents of the Lard bill, led by Mr. Meson (Ren., Ill.) ordered the yeas and nays in order to consume time. The motion was agreed to—yeas, 146; nays, 21.

The Clerk then proceeded to read the journal in the usual abridged Joim when Mr. Mason demanded the reading in extenso. In recapituisting the names of members voting on one of the roil calls yesterday the Clerk omitted the reading of the names of members not voting. Mr. Mason called attention to the omission and desired the list to be read.

The Speaker said that strictly speaking, this was not a part of the journal, but if the gentleman insisted it would be read.

Mr. Mason (politely)—I ask it, and imore aggressively I insist upon it. (Laughter.).

The list having been read, Mr. Mason, who followed the reading closely with an open Record before him, said; "I ask for the reading of the pairs, if they are part of the journal."

The Speaker (blandiv)—Then the gentleman does not ask it for they are not a part of the journal.

Enlose had not taken his point of order in time under the roles, knowing that an appear from the decision of the Chair would be sustained.

But more trouble and more disgraces for the House of Representatives was in store. While the sustained of the Chair Mr. Mason walked down the aisle and took as seat near Mr. Cannon Mr. Mason had noticed his wife in the gallery, and he was indignant that Mr. Cannon should have used such language in her presence and in the presence of other issides. "Cannon, he exclaimed, within the hearing of a number use in the House with ladies eitting in the gallery you would not have said what you did."

"You are a danned liar," responded Cannon, and Cannon and the averted was made and content where he was a strong personal altereation.

But another quarrel was browing. Within sound of the volces of Mason and Cannon sat tires member, in grow. They were Wilson the plant of the words and Lanbach bezan a conversation about the merits of the cantroversy which they had just overheard between the statesment from Hillingh, wilson remarked that in the Wilson and Lehlbach bezan a conversation about the merits of the cantroversy which they had just overheard between the statesment from Hillingh, wilson remarked that in the "black list." contained in cannon's personal altereation.

"You are a damned the other two willings and he thought it a dirty piece of business." "You are a little willing the words and the hought it a dirty piece of business." "You ought to be happy to get your name in the "black list." contained in cannon's personal and contained in cannon's personal and contained in cannon's personal interesting the first blow. Reaching over Mr. Leibbach, and he hought it a dirty piece of business.

"You ought to be happy to get your name in the "Boak list." contained in cannon's personal and contained in the more alighter, and he usuffied it is rectained the first blow. Reaching over Mr. Leibbach, he planted a light one on the breast of his antage of the previous of the previous of the previ

TIPPLE OF THE SENATORS.

Shall It be Sold or Consumed in Their Wing of the Capitoit

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.-The resolution here tofore offered by Mr. Plumb (Rep., Kan.) instructing the Committee on Rules to issue such orders as will wholly prevent the sale of spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors in the Senate wing of the Capitol was taken up in the Senate to-day, the first question being on the amendment of Mr. Butler (Dem., S. C.) directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to make daily inspection of committee rooms and other

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) expressed his regret at Mr. Butler's absence, because the amendment, he had no doubt, had been offered as a satire or a joke. He protested against putting on record anything so offensive. The amendment was rejected.

The next question was on the amendment offered by Mr. Blair (Rep., N. H.) to add the words "and their use as a beverage." Mr. Blair said that the great evil was not in the sale of liquors, but in their consumption, It was idle to talk of the selling of an occasional glass of liquor in the restaurant, while the real evil was omitted. That real evil was the consumption of liquor by Senators in their committee rooms Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) remarked that the Committee on Rules had complete jurisdiction over the Senate wing of the Capitol, and he was inclined to think that the best policy would be to let the resolution and amendment go to the Committee on Rules, which would, he had no doubt, give prompt attention to the matter

and determine what ought to be done. Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) said that he had no sympathy with the amendment. It was a proper thing that no liquer should be sold in

the Capitol, but the attempt to say what a Senator should or should not do in regard to the use of liquor seemed to him to be going too far. He had never tasted a drop of intoxicating liquor in his life. He thought that it might be assumed, and ought to be assumed, that very member of the body was a self-respecting gentleman. As had been said the other morning, he knew of no other body of men so temperate as the Senate, For the last two years, at least, there had been no exhibition of drunkenness in the chamber such as was said to have occurred forty or fifty or sixty or seventy years ago. The American tions that there was some necessity for a rule intoxicating drinks were entirely without Senator from New Hampshire that that was not the case. He would therefore vote against

the amendment and for the resolution. Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) consurred in the views expressed by Mr. Teller. When he compared the habits of Senators to-day with what they used to be twenty or thirty years ago, he curred. He believed that the Senate was as temperate as any body of men to be found in the United States. The Committee on Rules. he was sure, would deal with the question more wisely than the Senate could. The resolution had consumed very valuable time, and he moved its reference to the Committee on

Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.) favored that motion. His reputation as a temperance man would justify him in doing so. The newspapers had been in the habit of saying that the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Blair) and himself were the only testotaliers in the United States Senate; but that was not correct. There were within reach of his voice scores of Senators who were testotallers. He could see one on the Democratic side. (Laughter.) In fact, he could see more than one, which was rather re-markable. [Renewed laughter.] He knew the keeper of the Senate restaurant. He was proud to say that he had been his person al and warm friend a good many years. He (Mr. Frye) had been Mr. Page's guest when he was a man of wealth; and his character was as good now as it had been when he was a rich structions that the Committee on Rules would

Mr. Gibson (Dem., La.) conquired in the good character given to the Senators. He had asked himself the explanation of it, and, seeing that Senators were mostly elderly men, had found it in Rochefoucault's maxim. "As we grow old our vices leave us, and we call ourselves virtu-

senators were mostry electry maxim. "As we grow old our vices leave us, and we call ourselves virtueus."

Mr. Frye took for granted that what he had said about teetotallers on the Democratic side was understood to be said in a jocular manner. He knew that there were as many temperance Senators on the Democratic side as there were on the Republican side.

Mr. Sherman's motion was agreed to and the resolution and amendment were referred to the Committee on Rules.

The Tariff bill was then taken up, the question being on a substitute offered by Mr. Mc-Pherson (Dem. N. J.) vesterday for schedule D. "wood and manufactures of wood."

Mr. Davis idep. Minn.) addressed the Benate. He thought that the Tariff bill should be amended in the direction of reciprocity—so as to secure to American farmers trade with foreign nations, especially with South America. Central America. Mexico, and the West India Islands. But there was one item in the bill of extraordinary importance to the people of Minnesota, that was the item of binding twine. In his opinion, that artigle could go on the frea last and should be subject to no duty or tax whatever. The entire business including the sources from which that commodity was supplied, was governed by a combination of forty-two manufacturing companies in the United Stales and seven or nine in Canada. In the Philippine Islands they limited and controlled the price of one-half of the raw material, and in Yucatan they controlled the other half. They had one man in New York to purchase for them all, and a committee of three to limit the output and to fix the price. They were as far above legislative control as the clouds that floated above the Capitel. They were as far above legislative control as the clouds that floated above the Capitel. They were as far above legislative control as the clouds that floated above the Capitel. They were as far above legislative form of men under the ban of outlawry. Mr. Davis offered fligures to prove that the profits of the manufacturers of bluding twine were 4 water machinery to attempt to the water machiner to the dax fibre grown in that State.

Passing from this special subject, Mr. Davis addressed himself to the desirability of unrestricted commercial relations with our sister republics to the south. He would also adopt retailatory measures against Frames. Gormany, and England for their exclusion of American meas products. That would be true protection to the American farmer. It would place the bill beyond the reach of the charge that there was not a section or a line in it that would open a market for another bushel of wheat or another barrel of pork. Americans could not forever live and grow

of wheat or another barrel of pork. Americans could not forever live and grow rich off one another. The home market was no completely possessed that, in the conflict of interests, the very principle of protection had been in many instances self-thwarting and contradictory. Americans were now prepared to engage in a foreign trade, which would be greater than all they had before the war, when they were the foremost maritime nation of the world. In the presence of such practical considerations, the theories of free trade and protection became scholastic subtlettes.

Mr. McPherson's substitute for the wood schedule and some amendments offered by Mr. Plumb to some of its provisions went over without action, leaving the schedule still open. The sugar schedule was also passed over informally, and the tobacco schedule taken un.

Mr. Vance (Dem., N. C.) offered an amendment to reduce the duty on leaf tobacco suitable for cigar wrappers (if not stemmed) from \$2.75 to \$1 a pound. After a long discussion the amendment was rejected, without the yeas and nays.

Then schedule G. "agricultural products."

\$2.15 to \$1 a pound. After a fong discussion the amendment was rejected, without the yeas and nays.

Then schedule G. "agricultural products and provisions." was reached. Paragraph 235 in that schedule was, on motion of Mr. Aldrich (Rep. R. I.), made to read "sheep, one year old or more, \$1.50 per head; less than one year old, 75 cents per head."

Air, Reagan (Dem., Tex.) moved a substitute for paragraphs 232 to 236, relating to horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, and other live animals not specially provided for. The substitute taxes them 20 per cent, ad valorem. It was rejected without the yeas and nays.

Paragraph 237, relating to barley, having been reached. Mr. Aldrich withdrew the amendment of the Finance Committee to reduce the duty from 30 to 25 cents a buskel, leaving it at the House rate of 30 cents.

In the next paragraph the amendment of the Finance Committee to reduce the duty on barley malt from 45 cents to 40 cents was, on motion of Mr. Aldrich, disagreed to, leaving the duty at 45 cents.

When the life paragraph was reached the

duty at 45 cents.
When the like paragraph was reached the Senate adjourned.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest Happening in and Out

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Secretary Tracy sent to the House to-day his answer to the Cum-mings resolution calling for information as to the necessity for increasing the force of employees at the Kittery Navy Yard for construction work now in progress, and whether the contemplated employment of the increased orce was intended to affect the approaching Congressional election in Maine rather than to subserve the public interests.

In his reply the Secretary says that the ecessity for an increase in the working force in the month of July was due to the fact that the appropriations for the current fiscal year became exhausted on July 1. He quotes the act forbidding increase of force within sixty days before an election, except upon a certificate setting forth its necessity, and says that as the Maine elections were fixed for Sept. 8, the force of the Kittery yard could only be inthe force of the Kittery yard could only be increased upon certificate, which he accordingly issued on July 23. The Secretary says that the force numbered on June 1, 1890, 418; on July 1, 547, and on Aug. 1, 448. The decrease in July was due to exhausted appropriations.

Touching the necessity for replacing the validings in the Rittery yard destroyed by fire last January, the Secretary says: "In view of the fact that on June 30, less than one month before the publication of the order covering the work. Congress directed the work by law, and emphasized its urgency by making the appropriation immediately available it would seem to be unbecoming in an executive department whose duty is to obey and execute the law to make any comment, even by way of answer to inquiry, on the polition thus clearly pronounced by the Legislature."

opinion into clearly because and Mononga-lature."

The work on the Lancaster and Mononga-bels and the building of a launch was assigned to Portamouth, the Secretary sava, because work of that kind had been done there for years, and the assignment of the Lancaster was made eleven months before the approach-

Scrofula Salt Rheum

For All Diseases Caused by Impure Blood, Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

ing elections. In conclusion Secretary Tracy says:

'In view, however, of the character of the interrogatory, in which the House of Representatives. In direct terms, asks the head of an executive department whether he has or has not been guilty of a gross abuse of power in public administratios. I deem it proper, in terms equally direct, to deny that the contamplated employment of such increased force at said navy yard is intended to affect the approaching Congressional election in the State of Maine rather than to subserve the public interests, or that any increase of force at any time has been or will be made by the Navy Department under its present administration for the purposes of influencing an approaching election, or for the purpose of electing or defeating any particular chadidate; and I have the honor to add that the Navy Department, while pursuing strictly this policy, does not propose that the progress of public works, directed by law, and by law committed to its charge, shall be integrupted or postroned by the occurrence of an election, or that it shall be deterred from the performance of what it believes to be its duty by any fear that unjust and unfounded cuspicions may call in question the motives of its action." ing elections. In conclusion Secretary Tracy

The House Committee on Military Affairs has agreed to a substitute to Senutor Quay's bill offered on Jan. 21 last, to establish the lines of battle and the positions of troops of the army of Northern Virginia at the battle of Gettysburg. Senator Quay's bill contemplated that the work should be under to personal supervision of Gen. John B. Batchelor, Government historian of the battle of Gettysburg, and called for an appropriation of \$310,000 to carry out the work, including the purchase of the necessary land. The substitute provides for three Commissioners, who shall carry on the work instead of Batchelor, each of whom shall have been participants in the battle, and one of whom shall have been an officer of the Army of Northern Virginia. It is provided that the Commissioners shall receive \$10 a day during actual service, and they are empowered to appoint a superintendent and the necessary clerical force. The sum total asked for from Congress to begin the work is \$50,000. Over three hundred monuments have already been erected by the Northern States whose troops participated in the battle, and upward of \$1,000,000 has been expended upon the work already done in the establishment of the Federal lines and the positions of troops. Of this amount New York has alone expended \$300,000, Pennsylvania \$200,000, and Michigan, Maine, Vermont Ohio, Indiana, and other States have also contributed liberally.

As far as the establishment of the Confederate lines and positions are concerned nothing has been done to illustrate that the army of Northern Virginia was ever at Gettysburg. Hence the committee claim that he symmetry of the battlefield is destroyed unless the positions of Confederate troops by regiments, brigades, and divisions are also established, and now, while the survivors of the tattie on the Confederate side are in a position to throw light on the same the committee call attention to the fact that it was on this field that Abraham Lincoln delivered his immortal address, which Gen. Cutcheon. Chairman of the committee, declares consumed just one minute. It is doubtful if any other American has spoken in as brief a space of time as many words that will live in the memory of man. Gettysburg. Senator Quay's bill contemplated that the work should be under toe personal

to be kept busy preparing communications to Congress. The Cummings resolution regarding the employment of extra workmen at navy yards involves every bureau in the department. The clerks are working nights on the answer. It will probably be ready this week. Senator Hale's two resolutions calling for information of alleged fraudulent practices at two Pennsylvania steel foundries is engaging the attention of the Steel Board and other officers. A fourth resolution likely to be fruitful of no less labor is the Chipman demand for facts regarding the source of steel ore used in isovernment works. This resolution is still in the House Naval Committee, where or inquiry. It is contended that the steel men purchase the ore in Cuba, when equally suitable material is procurable in Michigan. The Bethlehem Iron Works, which has a good many contracts with the arms and navy, is especially mentioned as resorting to this importation. The Steel Board, whose President's Capt. Sleard, exhibit a surprising ignorance of the source of ore. Their knowledge evidently does not extend further back than the intricate process of steel manuyards involves every bureau in the departknowledge evidently does not extend further back than the intricate process of steel manufacture. The steel men insist that the Cuban ore is superior to that from the Michigan mines, whose product, it is contended by others, has qualifies of superiority, among them a lack of phosohorus. The steel men say it costs less to transport material from Cuba than it does from any domestic mine.

It is proposed to confine the source of ore It is proposed to confine the source of ore supply, so far as it concerns Government contracts, to this country. The present steel requirements provide that the steel shall be of demestic manufacture, but this has never been construed as applying to the metal in its orude state. Such a re-ulrement as is contemplated would seriously affect many foundries which depend upon Cuban minos. The Sparrow's Point works, near Baltimore, would be especially concerned in this matter, since they own their mines in Cuba, and bring the ore to this country in their ships.

It has been expected for some time that Capt. Robert L. Bradford would be detatched from the command of the Philadelphia. He requested such a relief some weeks ago requested such a relief some weeks ago on account of ill health. Orders will be issued tomorrow by Secretary Tracy placing him on extended sick leave. The question of his auccessor will be settled at the same time by the detail of Capt Frederick Rogers, who is inspector of the Third Lighthouse district, with station in New York city. He has been on this duty for two years. He is one of the young-set Captains in the service. Capt. Rogers's place in the lighthouse service will be filled according to present plans, by Capt. Henry F. Picking. The latter has been chief of the United States Hydrographic Office for about a year, and has made that small branch of the navy quite conspicuous. Capt. Picking's successor has not yet been selected.

An informal meeting of the members of the Board of Control and Management of the Government exhibit to be made at the World's ernment exhibit to be made at the World's Columbian Exhibition was held this afternoon at the office of the Chairman, the Hon. Edwin Willits, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, all the members who are in the city being present. As hour was spent in an examination of the law and in a comparison of views with respect to the best—ethods of cooperation, and it was determined that the first formal meeting, for organization and it denored upon the active work of preparation, shall be held next week, when it is expected that representatives of all branches of the Government will be present.

Representative Ketcham of New York introduced in the House to-day a bill appropriating \$208,210 for payment to the legal representatives of John Boach, deceased, in full satisfaction of all claims arising out of the use and occupancy by the Government of Roach's shipwards at Chester, Ps., and the Morgan Iron Works, New York, during and indicental to the delay in the completion by the Government of the cruisers Atlanta, Boston, and Chicago.

The Senate to-day confirmed these nominations: Col. Jedediah H. Ranter, Surgeon-General of the army, with the rank of Brigadier General Capt. J. C. Gilmore, Tweaty-fourth Infantry, Assist-ant Adjutant-General and Major.

5,000 SIOUX AT ROSEBUD AGENCY. Agent Wright Asked to Explain Why Ra-

tions Were Drawn for 7,500. WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.-The Indian Bureau recently received the report of A. T. Lea, who has been engaged in taking the census of the Sioux tribe of Indians. He has completed the count of the Indians at the Rosebud agency in South Dakota and finds that there are 5,166 men, women, and children there. As the Indian Office for several years has been distributing rations at the agency on the basis of a pepulation of about 7,500, naturally the inquiry arose as to what had become of the other 2.384 Indians and their rations. This query was put to Indian Agent Wright, who had reported each quarter the number who draw rations, and in reply he saked to be allowed to take the senumeration himself, which was done. At this enumeration only about 120 more Indians were found than at Mr. Lea's count. He thereupou accounted for the discrepancy by staling that an epidemic had prevailed among the Indians last year, and the prevalence of the measles and small-nor had taken off a large number. The agency physicians however, reported only nincisen deaths during the year. As investigation will be had. quiry arose as to what had become of the

THE TROUBLESOME BALLOT BAW. How the Cost will Swell in Brooklyn-Ead-

Australian reform has been giving lots of trouble in Brooklyn recently, and it bids fair to do so until long after election. Brooklyn people have a special Board of Commissioners who attend to nothing but elections. They are John Gilbertson, Charles H. Colton, Jacob Worth, and George Russell.

The new law compelled them to permit no more than 300 voters to exercise their suffrages at any single polling place. After dividing and subdividing blocks according to the necessities imposed by the new law, which work took up a good many evenings, the Board tried to find suitable polling places. At the very outset they had to sit down at big maps with footrules in their hands and figure

"This is the first night for weeks," said John Gilbert's son last evening, "when I have had chance to pass an evening at home. have had to grind until after midnight in order to determine the boundaries of polling precincts, and then to find places where the citisens can vote. Why, the law says there must be six booths three feet wide each. Then there must be spaces for the polling officers, which, with their tables, cannot be less than four feet each. And all the booths must be within sight

must be spaces for the polling officers, which, with their tables, cannot be less than four feet each. And all the booths must be within sight of the polling officers. In addition to that there must of course be a lobby, or general entrance to the polling place. You can't find a room covering all these requisitions in every block, and in cases where we could not hire such a room we have had to arrange for the erection of temporary buildings. It is going to be the most expensive election Brooklyn ever knew of, and yet we have strained many a point to bring the expenses down to the lowest notch. If there were no other candidates than those of the two great parties, the law would require us to issue about 4,000,000 tickets. But of course there will be many independent or irregular candidates. The indications promise more than usual. Special ballots must be printed for all these, even when only 100 names have been signed to a nomination of a man for the Assembly. It appears probable that at least 6,000,000 tickets will have to be printed by Brooklyn for her voters, and some of them, according to law, may bear the name of one candidate only; all the other offices being left blank to be illied out at the ortion of the voter. Now it will be an easy enough matter for an independent faction to hire a notary and go about in a ward obtaining sayorn signatures to a nomination.

This talk shows how the new law is going to add to the expense of future elections, and the expense put upon the State will not be saved to anybody. Nominally all the cost of voining paraphernalia will now be divided proportionately among the taxpayers according to theory, and the political organizations which formerly printed and paid for their own tickets will now have to get out their special sets at an expense much greater than they ever experienced before. There is to be an official ballot paid for her begin and the name of one candidates for a minor office, all the other places for candidates' names being blank. To provide against misunderstan

the Chinese booth, and yet not be deprived of his suffrage, Still, the ballots must be punched in advance and must be numbered, so that Thomas Jones, who lives at 1,259 West Fifteenth street, may be counted next after Mr. Howard Fielding, who lives at 1,369 West Soveniteth street. Mr. Fielding may tear his ballot, and then—smash go the numbers and the perfectations.

"Why," exclaimed Mr. Gilbertson last evening, "even the American Bank Note Company is not prepared at present to furnish us with the ballots. That concern hasn't the facilities for numbering so many tickets as we shall require. It expects to have them in about two weeks. At present the Board of Elections is looking up the various printing companies to discover what they can do. When the contracts are let for the official ballots the printing companies must take care of themselves. The law does not require us to see that plants are sufficient to execute our demands, and Mr. E. Sheppard is mistaken when he asserts in his newspaper that we have only one concern to apply to. The law does not prohibit a New York concern from printing Brooklyn tickets, and it dees not declare that our hallots shall be printed by one house. In all probability we shall divide the contract. We shall see only that the same ink and style of type are used."

Mr. Gilbertson did not foresee that the new law would be likely to disfranchise any citizens. He thought his Board had provided fully against that danger.

NOW IT'S A CALL FOR IDEAS.

The Municipal League Supplements Its

A peculiar call for ideas and recruits follows hard upon the heels of the call of the Municipal League for dollars. Its Committee on Increase of the General Committee, consisting of Lewis I. Delafield, Wheeler H. Peckham, Louis C. Whiton, and Alfred A-hley, in announcing yesterday its readiness to enter upon its duties, corrected a popular misrepresentation in regard to what those duties are. It had been supposed that the Committee on Increase was created to winnow the wheat from the chaff in a multitude of seekers after admission to the General Committee, which is a highly important body, and is to make the nominations for the League. But now it seems necessary to plead for recruits and ideas on behalf of this Committee on increase of the General Committee, and yesterday's manifesto said:

"It is a matter of the greatest importance that the General Committee should be of sufficient size to be thoroughly representative, and that its members should be men of such character and standing as to afford a guarantee that all the best elements in the community shall be intelligently and honestly represented. The Committee on Increase of the General Committee is naturally, desirons of receiving assistance from all sources, and any suggestions which shall be made by any one in regard to the member-bit of the General Committee will be heartily welcomed, and may be made either to Mr. Delafield, the Chairman, or any of its members. after admission to the General Committee

The Charleston Ordered Back to Hawatt Washington, Aug. 27.-Orders were issued to-day for the flagship Charleston, which has just arrived at Seattle, Washington, from Honolulu, to return immediately to that port to asclulu, to return immediately to that port to assist in the protection of American interests in
the Hawaiian Islands. This action is based
upon Acting lear Admiral Brown's reject of
the serious aspect of affairs in Hawaii at the
time of his departure for this country. Nothing official has since been heard at either the
State or Navy Department in regard to the
situation on the island. The United States
ship Nipsic is now at Honolulu. It is expected that the Charleston will start to-morrow.

St. Paul's Troublesome Census

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.-Special Agent Wardle who is in charge of the work of reenumerating the city of St. Paul, has telegraphed the census officials that the enumerator whose district in-cludes the building in which the Pioneer Press is lecated has completed his work. His sched-ules show that not a person was returned from that building. One hundred and ten persons were alleged to have been found in the build-ing on the first enumeration.

The Steamer Ulenda Ashere. HALIPAX, Aug. 27.-The Furness Line

steamer Ulunda from St. John, N.B., for Halifax and London, went ashore late last night at the entrance of Westbort Harbor, Bay of Fundy, Her forward compartment was full of water this morning.

A late despatch from Digby says the Ulunda's bottom is gone from bow to amidables, and the water flows in and out of the forward compartments. The engine room is dry, and the siter part of the ship floats at high water. She will, in all probability, prove a total loss.

Eilled His Young Daughter. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 27,-Near Brownville Edmonson county, some twenty miles from Bowling Green on last Saturday, Ace Madison, a farmer, shot and killed his 16-year-old daughter. He had previously attempted her life. No cause for the deed is known, except a settled hatred of the gir. Madison fied, and a posser is in pursuit. He will probably be aummarily dealt with when caught.

The Moscasia and Mariguita to Ruce. Nawrows, R. I., Aug. 27 - A match race has been arranged between E. B. Margan's 40 footer Moronain and A. Belmont's 40 footer Mariquita, probably for to-

Impure blood is present in all diseases, and in the livest cause of mearly all of them. Remove the impurities and disease disappears. The Castus Blood Cure will remove all impuri

27 Bast 125th st., New York city, U. S. A., Jan. 27, 1980.

This certifies that I. Charles Gunning, after having been treated by specialists in Germany and England, and heedless to say not cored, ventured, as a last rosource, to try the Coacus Bleed Core. I suffered from severe electration in threat, head, and need. After using severe electron in threat, head, and need. After using this valuable remedy for four mouths I headed up cutting, and feel a new man now. CHAR. GUNNING.

The Caetus Blood Cure has posttively cured numerous cases of Serefels and Salt Ehenm in one mouth's time where all other blood purifiers have falled.

Pleasant to take, applicable to diseases of infancy or old age. All druggists sell it. Frice, large size, Exis small, St. send for descriptive pamphlet and certificates. ALVA'S BIAZZILIAN SPECIFIC CO., No. 6 Wall St. New York.

HUNTINGTON'S TWO MARRIAGES. Says He Was Entrapped Into the First By

WALTON, N. Y., Aug. 27.-The recent marriage of Lucius Huntington, a well-to-do young farmer living near here, to Miss Sarah Wood of Bainbridge, has been speedfly followed by the arrest of the bridegroom on a charge of bigamy, and by acivil action brough against him for divorce. These proceedings were instituted in behalf of Miss Emma Christian, otherwise Mrs. Emma Huntington, who says she is the young farmer's lawful wife.

About ten years ago, when Huntington was barely 17, he took Miss Christian out for a ride. The young woman was eight years his senior. It is alleged by the young farmer's friends that during the ride in question the pair stopped at a notel in Hancock, and that, after her juvenile escort had become muddled by wine, she coaxed him into sending for a minister and marrying her then and there. The newly wedded pair returned to the bride's home. Next morning the groom deserted the bride, and has never since recognized her as his wife.

bride, and has never aince recognized her as his wile.

Miss Christian's friends tell another story. They insist that the heaty marriage was reluctantly consented to by her in deference to Huntington's earnest pleadings, and that the pair would have got along happlit together if it had not been for the influence over their son exerted by Huntington's parents, who opposed his marrying a girl without money. It is eaid, also, that the deserted wife would have continued to submit patiently to neglect by her husband if he had not married another. Now she appeals to the courts to vindicate her rights as a lawfully wedded wife. The bigamy case will come before the Grand Jury at the September seasion, and the divorce case is on the calendar of the current circuit.

She Tells How a Strange Man Made Hos

Laura Shape, the 14-year-old girl from Des Moines, who was found in the Eric Railway depot. Jersey City, on Monday night, and who said she had been abducted by a strange man after he had persuaded her to rob the house of her employer, George Kemp, in Des Moines, is to be detained at the request of the Des Moines Chief of Police. The Jersey City police now

Chief of Police. The Jersey City police now think she had heard thrilling stories of New York, and ran away to see the sights. She asked Acting Chief Lange pesterday to let her take a look at the big city before he sends her back to her home.

She said yesterday that the strange man surprised her on Saturday evening while she was alone in Mr. Kemp's house. It was between 8 and 9 o'clock. He told her there was some money in the house and ordered her to get it. There was a bag of money in a close up stairs, and she gave it to the stranger. She said he had something bright in his hand, and she was much afraid of him. He then ordered her to pack up her clothing, and led her away and put her on a train. He said his name was John Hell, and that he lived between Sixth and Seventh streets, Jersey City. She fell asieen in a seat during the trip and awoke near Jamestown. The strange man had deserted her while she slept.

town, The strange man had deserted her while she slept.

She said also that his real name is Post, Richard Shape is her stepfather, and he is cashier of the Grand Street Savings Bank of Des Molnes. Her mother and stepfather started on a trip last week and placed her in charge of the Kemp family. She spends her time in the office of Chief of Police Murphy.

A SAUCY FISHERMAN.

He Catches Mackerel Under the Ness of

Digst, N. S., Aug. 27,-There was an exciting though unsuccessful chase in St. Mary's Bay yesterday. At daylight a rakish-looking American seiner was noticed in the bay with boats out after schooling mackerel. The boats out after schooling mackerel. The American was fishing within the three-mile limit. There was great indignation on shore and on beard the Canadian fishermen in the bay. A Canadian cruiser appeared on the scene about noon.

A boat was manned to board the sciner, but the sciner was not to be boarded. The cruiser gave chase, and an exciting race ensued. The American got clear nway. He had a sail hung over the stern to cover the name.

Selling an American Mill to Englishmen.

PROVIDENCE. Aug. 27. - Negotiations are pending for the purchase of the extensive etcher Woollen Mills by a syndicate of English capitalists, headed by G. R. Bonnard and D. Engle of London. The concern is the largest in the State. It has a vast plant at Oluey. ville, Marino, and Johnson, and comprises seven large brick and stone factories. The negotiations, it is understood, are well adnegotiations. It is understood, are well advanced. The matter has been under consideration for a long time by the syndicate and its lawyer. R. H. Johnson of New York.

The syndicate, it is said, also has a scheme to secure the cotton manufacturing plant of the B. B. & H. Knight Manufacturing Company, and, in the event of failure in this enterprise, another to acquire the business of the Gorham Silverware Manufacturing Company, which has the largest factory of its kind in the world. It is said that the price named by Mr. Fletcher, the owner of the woollen mill, is \$2,000,000.

Actor Crumley Held for Murder. Coroner Hanly held an inquest yesterday in the case of Robert McNeill, who was shot by

Actor Crumley, who is known on the stage as Charles Webster. McNeill was employed in the building in which Crumley's wife lived, the building in which Crumley's wife lived, and, in Crumley's absence, he made Mrs. Crumley's acquaintance, Mrs. Crumley, who is a pretty woman, was in the court room.

Mr. Irish testified that Crumley came to his house, 302% West Twenty-second street, on the night McNeill was killed, in order to talk about Mrs. Crumley's relations with McNeill Crumley was excited, and he declared he would shoot McNeill on sight. They went down town to the place where Mrs. Crumley lived. Concerning the shooting of McNeill, rish said he knew nothing. Lawyer Howe represented Crumley, and Col. Dawson was present for the District Attorney's office. Crumley was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Architabop Fabre of for Home.

MONTREAL, Aug. 27.-His Grace Archbishop Fabre left for Rome at 7 o'clock this evening Before his departure there were prayers in the before in departure tiers were prayers in the cathedral at which four Bishops and a large number of the ciergy and people were present. As his Grace left the palace all the church bells in the Roman Catholic churches and institutions in the city were rung.

Eilled by His 14-year-old Son. NEBO, Ill., Aug. 27,-A man named Fielder. lying near this place, was killed yesterday by his 14-year-old son. The boy wasted to plant a certain slees of ground in wheat and the father objected, whereupon the boy went to the house, got a gun, and shot the old man.

ofhen Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Casteria, When she became Him, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Casterin Morges, Enrringes, &c.

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SECOND-HAND

DUSINENS WAGONS.-Our hand make warrons are soknowledged the best for New Year City streets, and are cheapest to buy. We carry in stock by wagons to suit all purposes. Call hefers he change slewhere. New YORK WAGON CO. 885-567 Hadoon st., corner Bank.

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EUDSON WAGON CO., 542 HUDSON ST. FOR SALE-Carriage harness, very cheap. Address W. H. Sun up-town office, or 100 Clark st., Brochiya. STALLS TO LET.

Large and airy stalls with separate lofts: een veniout to all shipping depots and close to ferrest apply at 96 and 84 Wooster St.

WANTED-One or two mustang or brenche posies, unbroken; must be cheap.
A. J. D. Sti Lake st. Jersey City Heights.

Biding Bendemies,

COURSTRIAN OUTFITS; filmstrated catalogues from WHITMAN SADDLE CO., 118 Chambers et TOUNG GYMNASTS IN COURT.

All the Cases Postponed-Birth Certificates to be Obtained from Europe.

There was a swarm of actors in the Jeffes-son Market Police Court yesterday to witness the arraignment of the juvenile symnasts who had been taken by the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children from the stages of the Union Square Theatre and the Academy of Music. Henry and Charles Avole were present with their reputed father, Charles Avolo, and Allen McKenzie, a 9-year-old dancer and gymnast, was in charge of Angelina

Werturbug.

The complaints in the cases were made by Agent Wilson, who asserted that the children were under age.

Counsel for the management said that Harry

was 17 and Charles 16 years old. Manages Marks said that before the boys were allowed to go on the stage Agent Stocking had examined them and having been convinced that they were of age had decided not to interfers. Superintendent Jenkins said the statement was correct, but at the time he was out of town. Evidence was produced from the National Fociety of London to show that the young symnasts were under age. The lawyer for the managers objected to the admission of this statement on the ground that it could not be aworn to. He had written to Lyons, France, and Berlin, Germany, for certified copies of the boys birth certificates, and he asked for an adjournment until he should obtain this information. Upon this statement of facts the examination was postponed without date.

The case of Allen Mckenzie or Werturbug was then taken up. Superintendent Jenkins produced this paper:

Amenger, Scotland, Oct. 4, 1867.

I hereby agree to give my boy, Allen Edison McKenzie, to the Westurbug troups of aerobats as apprenticand the said troups agree to teach him the business of aerobat for the term of ton years and that nobody shall have the right during this time to fetch him away from the troupe: and the said troupe agree to feed him, to clothe him, to educate him, and give him all he wants clothe him, to educate him, and give him all he wants. was 17 and Charles 16 years old. Manager

Manager Harris said that he knew such a contract was not binding in this country. The case was adjourned indefinitely. Francis Wisson, for whom a summons had been issued for allowing two colored boys to dance in the "Merry Monarch," was not present, and this case also went over case also went over.

JOHN COLLINS'S DEATH.

It Was Thought to be Due to Alcohol, but John Collins was found dead yesterday morn-

ing in a cell in Raymond street jail in Brook-lyn, and there is some doubt as to whether his death resulted from delirium tremens or a fracture of the skull. He was drunk, as it was supposed, on a Hamilton avenue ferry boat on a late trip to Brooklyn on Monday night, and two of the deck hands took him to the ferry gate and handed him over to Folicemen Cum-mings of the Richard street station. He could not stand up, and be was taken to the station mings of the Richard street station. He could not stand up, and he was taken to the station in the parrel wagon. When straigned before Police Justice Tighe on Monday morning he appeared to be in a semi-dazed condition and, on the statement of the policeman who arrested him, he was committed to jul for ten days. He had to be helped from the jul wagen, and his condition was so alarming that a physician was summoned from the City Hospital. He found that the prisoner had received severe injuries on his head either from a fail or a blow. Coroner Rooney has ordered an autorsy. Collins lived at Ninth street, South Prockin, and was employed in the Edison Electric Light Company's works in this city.

The Rev. Mr. Coleman's Vindication. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, Aug. 27.-The Rev. Robert Coleman, the pastor of the Navesink African Methodist Episcopal Church, on Old Woman's Hill, now called Bayview Heights, 5 mile south of this town, has caused the in-sertion of this card in the Monmouth Press:

NOTICE. The rumor that is around about me is false. It was gotten up by my enemies to scandalize me and do me all the harm they can. There is no truth in the state ment whatever. The girl says she has never said any thing of that kind at any time, or to any one, so it is all false. The public will favor me by not believing any

Rev. ROREST H. COLEMAN, Pastor of Navesink Church. Mr. Coleman is a good-looking man and has made a good impression upon his flock. About three months ago his wife died and he secured the services of a housekeeper who is about 16 years old. It is now alleged that the girl is in trouble.

The Suspected Murderer Released Alexander Phillipsen, the Danish immigrant who was detained at the Barge Office suspected

of being the murderer of G. Meyer of Copenhagen. was released yesterday by order of Col. Weber. There is some doubt whether the immigration authorities bad the right to arrest Phillipsen three days after admitting him to the country. Under the rules of the old state lioard of Immigration it had no jurisdiction over an immigrapt who had been passed through Castle Garden.

Valet Bersely Released.

On the motion of Judge Dittenhoefer reserday Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, made an order permitting ball is S3.000 for Henry Herachy, valet for Howell Osborn, to be deposited with the Court in cash, and the valet was released from Ludlow street sill. He will be called up in October to answer the charge of smusgling Fay Templeton's discounts.

Ranwar, Aug. 27.—County Physician Westcon of Fan-wood came over this morning and investigated the death of Mrs. Nate littley, found in the cellar of her brotherdnish as a seldence with her throat cut. Fr. Westcatt deathed it was a case of suicide fiber of Police Tooker denies that he said yesterday that is his opinion it was a case of murder.

WE CONFESS

That these are not good times to have familiare Fac-That these are not good times to make it closed, to rise on hand. The loss would be enormore if closed, so LOWER and LOWIR PRICE- MUTT BE MARKED on the samples if all possible buyers are to be secured; for a while the goods must be moved. SO BOWN, BOWN GO THE PRICES and

this stock is gone.

However, NO DISCOUNT WILL BE ALLOWED PROM THE PLAINLY MARK-ED PRICES. Reductions are for all and in plain sight, and not "sub road."

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